POINTS ABOUT MEXICO.

FASCINATING AND INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SISTER REPUBLIC.

What They Do and How They Do It-Straws Showing Great Progress in Many Different Lines of Industry.

Fron. Modern Mexico. Persons who have never visited Mexico have an idea that in remote district of the republic, and occasionally in the cities, on feast days and important anniversaries, there may yet be seen groups of Indians and peons, dressed in their scant and ragged garments, bareheaded and barefooted. But there are really few persons who know that these classes still constitute the great majority of the population, even in the capital itself: that they may be seen at any hour of the day, in any portion of the city, moving in all directions, en-gaged in all kinds of occupations; swarming about the market places, where they are both the sellers and the buyers, for are both the sellers and the buyers, for they purchase for their employers as well as for themselves. In the older but most populous portions of Mexico City these peorly dressed people are always on the streats by hundreds and thousands, gos-sping, bartering, carrying, waiting for to-merrow, drinking pulque, fighting oc-cusionally when they take too much, but remarkably good-natured, polite to each other and kind to the swarming children and bables. It is in these districts that the visitor is able to realize and locate the immense population of this city. On San is able to realize and locate se population of this city. On see street, and other fashion ness and residence streets, men wear



THREE BULL FIGHTERS.

elik and derby hats and dress in American and French clothing, great numbers of them; and these gentlemen all wear jewelry, too, from one to four rings, and nearly every well dressed man wears a diamond, often several. But scattered amongst these prosperous business men are the peons, in their typical dress, outnumbering all others three or four times. This is the feature of Mexican life that is not realized by persons who have not visited this country, and it is the feature that makes the ruling of Mexico a great problem. Strikes and combines are unknown among the working classes in this country, but the immense class, corresponding to the peasant classes of Russia, are still rigidly adherent to their traditions, and swayed, when moved at all, by their religious beliefs. "The land of the peon" will be aptly applied to Mexico for many a long day in the future. ellk and derby hats and dress in American

a long day in the future.

One of the noticeabe costumes always to be seen on the streets of Mexico is that of the buildighter. He wears a broad, stiff-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat, quite different from the high-crowned sombrero with the curving brim, so typical of Mexico. He wears a ruffled shirt with a narrow turnover collar, fastened by two tiny buttons; a short coat—almost a "round-about." He brushes his hair straight forward over the ears, and a small, round patch at the back is allowed to grow long and is plaited into a little cue. In the buil ring it is decorated with flying ribbons, but on the street it is tucked up under the hat. The professional handball players all wear tam-o-shanter caps, and so do the bakers, who are a happy-go-lucky, singing set, numerous, too, for all the bread that is consumed in this great city is made in the bakeries. There are no cook stoves in Mexican houses, but a very useful implement is a sort of "dutch oven," a vessel with a lid, in which meats and cakes are baked, the heat being supplied by live coals both under and on top. Everything else is boiled or stewed, or broiled or fried, over a handful of fanned charcoal in a brasero. Seamstresses carry a small basket, containing thread and seissors, which proclaim their calling, and there are other distinctive costumes, all of which would be tabood in the United States, where it is considered undemocratic to wear any kind of insignia of occupation as well as of rank.

A snap shot may be taken at almost any street corner that will include a group similar to the illustration. There is a general and somewhat indiscriminate distinction made between the peons of the city and those of the country, the latter being all designated as Indians, and perhaps, as a rule, they do show more of the Indian characteristics. In both classes there may often be seen a striking instance of resemblance to the features of the Chinese. It will be observed that some of the persons in the group are better dressed than the woman in the foreground with the child on her back. She wears the single scant skirt drawn tightly about her back and hips and fastened in a bunch of plaits in front. She has on, besides the skirt, a chemise and a rebozo; but the old tribal costume of the Indian women of Mexico consists of two garments—the skirt, made of heavy, coarse woolen cloth, woven by themselves, in colors and stripes that show the tribal family, and a small woolen rebozo, with a hole in



the middle, through which the head is the middle, through which the head is thrust, one end hanging down behind and one in front about to the waist. These and nothing more, except the burden of vegetables she carries on her back supported by a band around her forehead, and the nursing baby she holds in a sling made of her arms, in front. Their hair is matted and uneven while the shining black hair of the second class women in Mexico, who always go with uncovered heads, is smooth and even, and confined in two long braids. Mexican women wash their luxuriant hair nearly every time they go to the banes, and they think nothing of walking home or riding in the street cars with their hair hanging down their back to dry, often with a towel pinned to their shoulders to protect their gowns.

The Mexican boy, of all ages wears white.

pinned to their shoulders to protect their gowns.

The Mexican boy, of all ages, wears white cotton drawers and a cotton shirt, usually of a bright color when it is new. A very weil dressed specimen may be seen in the illustration, but he will probably wear these garments until they are in tatters. These people all have small, symmetrical hands and feet, but they do not seem to know it or to have any sense of vanity. The 'dressing up' of the women of the second class consists of the laundrying of their long cotton skirts and light calleo sacques. They are experts in washing and starching and froning. The rebozo, of indigo blue gingham, they never go without, and even tiny girls are as adept at adjusting and keeping on their shoulders these long narrow strips as they are at making the sign of the cross and annihilating their feet when they sit down.

One of the rare sights in Mexico is a full-

One of the rare sights in Mexico is a full-blooded negro. There are a few nurses who have been brought down from the States, and there are two familiar characters that are often seen. One is an old black negress, tall and gaunt, ragged and dirty, who begs forlornly on the streets. The other is a prizedighter, a regular dude of the most pronounced type, always im-

maculately dressed in the latest mode, flashing with diamonds and posing on the most frequented corners. These negroes are in striking contrast to the lithe, little Indian women, many of whom are not more than four and a half feet tall. They bear large families of children, and all their lives carry heavy burdens on their backs, but they never grow overstout and corpulent as do their more favored sisters who ride in carriages.

Mexican money is coined on the decimal system just as it is in the United States, but the decimal points are entirely ignored in making calculations in small transactions. The basis for figuring the price and change from 3 cents to several dollars is the real, 12 cents, corresponding to the "bit" of the Southern United States. A half real is a media, and 3 cents is a cuartillo. The common classes have just as much difficulty in determining how much 3 cents is as the average visitor does in determining what 5 reals amount to. A real is 12 cents, but 2 reals are mostly counted as 25 cents and 8 reals as \$1 for convenience sake.

"There is an indescribable feeling of solitude in all houses in the environs of Mexico," wrote a traveler fifty years ago. "a vastness, a desolation, such as I never experienced in the most lonely dwelling in other countries. It is not sad—the sky is too bright, and nature too smiling, and the air we inhale too pure for that. It is a sensation of heng entrely out of the world, and alone with a giant nature, surrounded by faint traditions of a bygone race; and the feeling is not diminished when the silence is broken by the footstep of a passing Indian, the poor and debased descendant of that extraordinary and mysterious people who came, we know not whence, and whose posterity are now 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' on the soil where they once were monarchs."

Says an old writer: "One circumstance must be observed by all who travel in Mexican territory. There is not one human being or passing object to be seen that is not in itself a picture, or which would not form a good subject for the pencil. The Indian women with their plaited hair, and the little children slung to their backs, their large straw hats, and petticoats of two colors—the long strings of arrieros with their loaded muies, and swarthy, wild-looking faces—the chance horseman, who passes with his serape of many colors, his high, ornamented saddle, Mexican hat, silver stirrups and leathern boots—all is picturesque. Salvator Rosa and Hogarth might have traveled here together to advantage, hand in hand. Salvator for the sublime and Hogarth taking him up where the sublime became ridiculous.

* It appears to me that the only fault of the climate consists in its being monotonously perfect, which is a great drawback to easy and polite conversation. The evening deluge is but a periodical watering of the earth, from which it rises, like Venus from the sea, more lovely and refreshed than ever."

On June 26 last a decree was seven.

more lovely and refreshed than ever."

On June 25 last a decree was issued whereby the general postoffice was organized into seven sections and three departments. The movement of ordinary internal correspondence during the last fiscal year was, approximately, 23,246,009 letters, and official communications and the number of registered letters was 1,188,000. In the foreign service the quantity of correspondence handled was 5,140,000 ordinary letters and 161,036 registered packages. The cash receipts of the postoffice during the half year from January to June of the present year, compared with the corresponding period in 1886, show an increase of \$84,300. In the fiscal year 1885-96, postal money orders were issued to the value of \$34,400, which is equivalent to an increase of more, than 80 per cent in the lapse of one year. At the universal postal congress recently held at Washington, the efforts of the Mexican delegates contributed in no small degree to secure, after twenty-five years of insuccessful endeay. uted in no small degree to secure, after twenty-five years of unsuccessful endeav-ors of other congresses, a rebate in transit dues.

As the general works for the drainage of the valley of Mexico are about completed, the sanitation of the City of Mexico, which is the indispensable complement of those works, has been actively undertaken. The general recipient or drain to the south has been completed, and all the offices, shops and warehouses looking to the systematization of the work, have been provided. The construction of recipient No. 2 is being energetically pushed, and work is going forward on the gates for the regulation of the connection between the drainage system of the city and the general drainage of the valley. At the same time the boiler and pump houses are being erected. The foundation for the flushing pumps having been completed, it is thought probable that before two months have expired, the entire plant will be in readiness, as the machinery is now in Mexico.

President Diaz recently said: "There is

President Diaz recently said: "There is no ground for discouragement, but rather the reverse, in the course which the affairs of the government and with them the entire country have followed. Public wealth has been on the increase and that increase has brought about an enlarged yield of the national revenue. The only thing to be regretted is that a circumstance totally beyond our control should threaten to disturb the foreign trade of the republic and embarrass the prosperous condition to disturb the foreign trade of the repul-lic and embarrass the prosperous condition of the treasury. Up to the present the de-cline of silver, which, if it were to increase in intensity and duration, might cause se-rious harm, has only served as a stimulous to exportation and domestic industries, and to exportation and domestic industries, and the transient character ascribed to the latest decline of the metal by several com-petent authorities affords ground for hop-ing that a favorable solution of the pres-ent situation will soon be brought about, and, besides, the treasury is in the present instance thoroughly prepared to meet the difficulty." . . .

Neither the government nor the people of Mexico have any love for anarchy or its emissaries. The French anarchist. Ventre, was quickly deported by the authorities after he was discovered on Mexican soil, and short work was made of the fanatic who dared to raise his hand against their beloved president on Independence day.

European capitalists have not lost faith in Mexico, and apparently not entirely in silver. One of the most encouraging signs during the recent heavy drops in the price of the white metal was the fact that every day the same cables that brought the news of a further decline also brought large orders from London and Amsterdam for Mexican 5 per cent silver bonds.

Mexican fruits are fast making a place for themselves in the markets of the United States. The value of fruits and nuts ex-ported to the States during 18% was double what it was the year before.

Tourists and visitors who come to Mexico now feel very rich. Their money is immediately more than doubled and they can live on their exchange and have the principal for extras.

The Mexicans' appreciation of the American bicycle is shown in the fact that they imported just three times as many in the year closed June 30 last as in the previous year.

The cotton mills of Mexico at present consume unmanufactured cotton imported from the United States to the extent of \$2,000,000 a year

\$2,000.000 a year

American machinery manufacturers are alive to the fact that there has never been a time in the history of Mexico when this country offered them so inviting a field. Fuel is still very expensive, but the extension of railroads and transportation facilities of all kinds is making it possible to utilize splendid water power that has heretofore been unavailable. Within the last few months contracts for great electrical installations have been made amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars and the impetus given to home production by reason of falling silver has just begun.

Foreigners who have interests in Mexico need have no fear that the men who have charge of the finances of the republic will lose their heads or will take any rash step that would unsettle all values because of the decline in silver. The Mexican people are not excitable, they are used to silver money and they are not going to throw it over with undue haste. The government has a comfortable surplus, and it is believed by able financiers, that it can well afford to spend a million or two more a year for interest and quietly wait to see what the future of silver will be.

The exportation of Mexican products has

The exportation of Mexican products has been greatly stimulated by the low price of silver. Producers in all lines of industry are exporting or preparing to export something on which they can realize increased profits because of the rise in exchange. If the present gold premium continues, it will not be long until a number of manufactured stricles can be sent to the United States with profit, and the crops throughout the republic are so abundant this year that this month corn will be exported to New Orleans from Tampico and Guadalajara will send flour to Texas.

Things That Are Different in Mexico.

From Modern Mexico.

From Modern Mexico.

It is not considered healthful to eat much uncooked fruit.

Bananas are called platinas, with the accent on the first syllable.

Thread and buttons and rubber overshoes are sold at hardware stores.

When men carry burdens on their heads they put their hats on top of the burden. On the Passo de la Reforma the street cars run between the sidewalks and the houses.

serape in a roll at the back of their sad-dles for use in case of rain.

Housekeepers pay \$3.5 for twenty-five milk tickets. One ticket buys one litre, which is a little more than a quart.

A cup of coffee at any of the hotels or restaurants in Mexico is composed of two-thirds hot skimmed milk and one-third black coffee.

black coffee.

Many of the largest stores have no reg-ular men employed for the delivery of goods, but depend upon the cheap and ommipresent cargadore.

Marguerites are trimmed into diminutive trees, with a stem as thick as one's wrist and an umbrella-shaped top three or four feet in diameter.

Every kind of sweetmeat or confection or dessert, is "dulce"; candy, cakes of all kinds, puddings and preserved fruits have but one name-dulce.

but one name—dulce.

One of the invariable requirements for entree to the "four hundred" of Mexico City is to own a coach and horse and drive on the Pasco every day. Pasco every day.
of 14 to 15 years wear their hair
r loose down their backs and their
c held in place with a rubber under

hanging loose down their backs and their hats are held in place with a rubber under the chin.

Rents do not become cheaper as you move higher up in apartment houses. In fact, the upper story, though it be a third one, is worth more than the first.

Mexicans consider it unwholesome to bathe after 12 o'clock. The bath houses are open at 6 o'clock in the morning and few patronize them after noon.

There is a lunch room in connection with the larger stores for the clerks and employes, who are legion, the clerks and employes, who are legion, the clerks and employes, who are legion, the clerks and black bows on their bonnets, and children above a year or two wear all black costumes. There is probably no country in the world where more animal food is consumed than by the better classes of Mexico. They cat meats in great variety three times a day.

The peon men find it necessary to wear

They cat meats in great variety three times a day.

The peon men find it necessary to wear the enormous, heavy plaited straw sombrero to protect their heads from the tropical sun, but the women have gone bareheaded for centuries!

Cows are still occasionally driven to the front doors (there are no back doors) of residences, and there milked, to the extent of a quart or a pint, as the customer may wish, in view of a servant of the house-hold.

hold.

At 6 o'clock every morning the carpenter's hammer may be heard on new buildings in Mexico. Bricklayers, stonecutters, mechanics of all kinds, street laborers and

o'clock sharp.

When the grass in the parks begins to look pale, instead of fertilizing it by top dressings, the gardeners grub it all up and throw it away. Then they cultivate and pulverize the soil and sow fresh seed, and in a few days the park is green again.

"So long" as a parting salutation is not sharp the soil and solution is not sharp the soil and solution in the salutation is not sharp the soil and solution is not sharp the soil and solution in the salutation is not sharp the soil and solution is not sharp the soil and solution in the salutation is not sharp the soil and solution in the salutation is not sharp the solution in the salutation is not sharp the salutation in the salutation is not sharp the salutation in the salutation is not salutation. "So long" as a parting salutation is not slang in Spanish.

Business is Business is suspended on big religious feast days, just the same as on national holidays.

least days, just the same as on national holidays.

It is the polite thing to give your companion the inside of the walk, even if he be a gentleman.

Even after men and women of the lower class rise to the luxury of shoes they still disdain anything so effete as hoslery.

Mexican lettuce is sweeter than that grown in the States, and the common classes eat it like fruit without any dressing whatever.

All the public backs are sociedaded.

whatever.

All the public hacks are periodically passed in review and inspected by experts, who order repairs made when they are needed.

Buildings in course of construction, street work or any kind of improvement is never left without a watchman, either day or night. left without a waterman, night.

Men carry ice cream freezers about skillfully balanced on their heads, and sell small glasses of frozen sweetness for 1 cent each.

Both the postoffice and the express com-panies take drafts for collection in all parts of the republic where they have of-

parts of the republic where they have offices.
You can buy a postal card that will go from the City of Mexico to Boston for 2 cents. A postal card to be delivered anywhere in the republic costs 3 cents.

Rent is not only collected in advance, but your landlord will ask you for a guarantee signed by one or two well known parties before he turns his house over to you.

Checks are seldom used in ordinary commercial transactions. Large mercantile houses always keep several thousand dollars in their safes, and many of them make it a rule never to make a check for any sum less than \$1.000.

The small engines that pull the suburbant trains are never seen in the city. They are detached at the outskirts of town and a team of mules attached to each car brings the passengers to the center of the city and takes the outgoing ones to the engine. The changes are made very quickly.

Cigarettes are made of tobacco.

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Messenger boys have occasionally been seen running.

Whenever a business changes hands the new firm always adds successor or successors to its name.

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The prospective stopping places of travelers entering Mexico City are taken by police officials as they leave the railway stations.

The regulations regarding the practice of medicine are very strict, but anyone who can open an office and get patrons may mactice dentistry.

A \$300 bicycle rents for a dollar a day or \$30 per month. A \$200 type-writer will bring from \$10 to \$15 a month, but an \$500 piano can be rented for \$10 a month.

Horses are never allowed to stand still until they are thoroughly cool. After returning from a drive the coachman unhitches his horses and walks them up and dcwn the street for ten minutes.

The cheapest wax matches sell for 1 centavo a box. Every man carries his own box, as matches are never left lying around loose for indiscriminate use as in American hotels, cigar stands, etc.

The saints' days of Mexicans are made the occasion of more ceremony, presentation of gifts, etc., than their birthdays. Every saint has a day, and all persons bearing the name of the saint celebrate this anniversary.

A wise precaution that is always taken by a new firm is to send out a new circular to all the prominent houses in the city and narties with whom they have dealings, bearing a fac simile of the firm name and of the signatures that will be used on checks, etc. Banks and other mercantile houses adopt the same method of notification when they change cashiers or other officials who may have authority to sign documents.

NEW STATUE FOR NEW YORK. Rouss, the Blind Millionaire, Will Present to the City a Group by Bartholdi.

A bronze group of Washington and La fayette, modeled by M. Bartholdi, who designed the Statue of Liberty in the harbor, is to be presented to New York by Charles Broadway Rouss, the well known blind The group is an exact reproduction of that which now stands in the Place des



STATUE OF WASHINGTON AND LA-

FAYETTE. Etats Unis, Paris. This was presented to the French capital and unveiled with great ceremony on December 1, 1895. Mr. Rouss makes the gift in memory of his son, Charles H. B. Rouss, who died April 15,

"Yes, I've bought it," said Mr. Rouss, and I'll let the city have it if it wants it. How much did I pay for it? Oh. I don't know. I really hadn't time to talk to the agent of M. Bartholdi and turned the matter over to one of my men."

Mr. Rouss' clerk later named the price to me, but requested that it be not pub-

lished.

According to the agreement with the sculptor, the group and pedestal must be delivered in New York in good order and free of duty. The figures are a little more than life size, and are said to be two of Barthold's best efforts. The group was exhibited in the salon of 1894 and excited universal praise.

Mr. Rouss hopes the gift will arrive in time to be unveiled on next Washington's birthday.

REMARKABLE NEW CANNON FIRE ENGINE FOR SKY SCRAPERS.

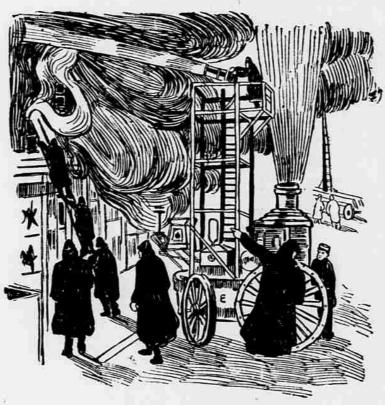
A New Method of Extinguishing Fires Invented by a Boston Man-Will Throw Sand Instead of Water Upon the Flames.

SAND TO PUT OUT FIRES, BOOK TYPEWRITER THE LATEST Writes in Record Books, Saves Space

and Handwriting, and Given Neat Appearance to the Book.

A new typewriter has great advantages over all others in that it will write in record books, and has already been used with satisfactory results. It is also a great help to administrators of estates who wish to keep the records in book form, and who been forced to use paste in their re-

Frank G. Cantose, of Boston Mass., has a new method of extinguishing fires, which promises great things. He has invented a new style of fire engine that will throw sand into burning buildings instead of water His invention consists of a wagon something similar in appearance to a horseless fire engine. On this is mounted a platform testing on posts, capable of extension. A



THE SAND ENGINE AT WORK.

canron for shooting the sand rests on the platform. The force required to throw the sand is supplied by compressed air, and the cannon is operated by one man. This curious looking "cannon" fire engine is propelled through the streets with a gaso-line engine, and the same power elevates

curious looking "cannon" fire engine is propelled through the streets with a gasoline engine, and the same power elevates the sand from the body of the carriage to the cannon on the platform above.

Mr. Cantose's plan of putting out a fire is to run the fire engine alongside of the burning building, elevate the platform up to the story of the building on a level with the fire, and then discharge quantities of sand into the flames, the sand quenching the fire by smothering it. In many instances when water is thrown on the fire it only serves to increase the flames and an enormous quantity must be used before the inames are under control of the firemen. More real damage is often incurred from the water being thrown into the building than from the fire. When sand is used, a very small quantity, so Mr. Cantose says, is necessary to entirely smother the flames and there is absolutely no damage done to the building by shooting sand into it.

How to fight a fire in a sky scraper is the biggest puzzle the iremen of big cities have ever had to tackle, and they frankly admit that against such a fire once under headway, they would be practically helpless unless there were neighboring buildings equally as high, from which a vantage ground for fire fighting purposes might be chesen.

The city councils in Chicago, New York

mit that aga.

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cas unless there were in the case of the ground for fire fighting purposes many chorses.

The city councils in Chicago, New York and other large cities have realized the great danger from fires in sky scrapers, and ordinances have been passed limiting their height to a certain number of stories property owners, builders and real estate men, owning or controlling office buildings are greatly alarmed at the danger their property is in from fire, and they have been urging the makers of fire engines and the inventors to produce something to fight fire more successfully than the present means will allow.

This "cannon" fire eagine seems to fill the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the when you go to see a fire there will the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the when you go to see a fire there will the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the bill to a greater extent than anything else offered up to date, and in the near the work of His Skin.

There was recently dedicated in San Francisco, says Leslie's Weekly, the most artistic feeling. In this San Francisco has been no worse off than several Eastern cities; but another era has begun. This bronze statue is dedicated to the native sons of California, and was resented by James eastern the property of the second of the second of the work of the work of the work of the second of the work of the work of the w

Berliner Has Invented an Apparatus

Which Will Originate Vocal

Speech.

Mr. Berliner's first conception of the idea of making an instrument produce speech of itself, instead of reproducing that of persons, was due to the fact, so he avers, that the mode of vocalization in the human body can be almost entirely counterfeited by mechanism, and that it occurred to him that it would be a useful thing to apply the principles of human vocalization so that the expensive choirs of churches could be obviated by machinery. That he has produced by machinery such speech—in other words, that he has "made an organ talk"—he asserts is true, and that the experiments, while yet in their infancy, show conclusively that the completion of this apparatus is but a matter of time and study of the that it occurred to him that it would be a useful thing to apply the principles of human vocalization so that the expensive choirs of churches could be obviated by machinery. That he has produced by machinery such speech—in other words, that he has "made an organ talk"—he asserts is true, and that the experiments, while yet in their infancy, show conclusively that the completion of this apparatus is but a matter of time and study of the human voice.

but a matter of time and study of the human voice.

The method employed by Mr. Berliner in his experiment was extremely simple. Regarding the organ and the body, it will be remembered that the lungs of a person act as a pair of bellows, that the windpipe is the organ through which the air is pumped, and that the vocal chords give the sound pitch, the words being formed by the movement of the tongue, teeth and lips combined. Now, the sound of a tone as it comes out of an organ pipe is similar to that given up by the human windpipe before the words have been articulated by the mouth. Hence, Mr. Berliner reasoned, if this pipe sound of the organ could be conveyed to the mouth, just back in the throat, and articulated properly by the right motions of the lips, tongue and teeth, the organ could be made to talk.

to talk.

With a bit of rubber tubing, which was placed with one end in a pair of bellows and the other at the back of the mouth, he found that by simply giving to the mouth the motions it would use in uttering certains words the correct sound was produced on the volume of air coming out of the tube in the mouth, just as it would have been made by the mouth in speaking with air from the windpipe. Though not a sound was uttered by his own mouth, which dumbly went through the pantomime motions used in articulations, there were words spoken by the vibrations just as if they were done in the ordinary way—only, of course, as there was no use of the vocal chords which give the varying pitch, the sound was all in the same key.

The use in church choirs would be a great feature of the service. Mr. Berliner suggests that for a choir there ought to be four men, each one articulating from a different tube, representing different pitches or different voices, such as bass, tenor, soprano and contralio. Thus all the varying shades of music could be cheanly produced at a third of the present expense.

But the chief benefit to humanity will be the use to which the dumb can put this new invention. The dumb are able to move the lips in the motions used in speaking, though they cannot utter a sound. Now if the sound be brought into the back of the mouth, forced out, and properly articulated by the teeth, lips and tongue of the dumb person, the result will be speech. With a simple and cheap apparatus this effect can be obtained. Of course, it will require time for such a person to learn the correct motions to give to the mouth in order to produce the right words, but that will come readily with the practice, just as one learns the typewriter or to ride the bicycle. to talk. With a bit of rubber tubing, which was

readily with the practice, just as one learns the typewriter or to ride the bicycle.

One of Life's Experiences. He rose from nothing, yet the fact Did not his soul clate; Put, rather, on the other hand, He roundly cursed his fate.

He rose from nothing, it is true;
His feelings we can share:
He sat down ere he found his wife
Had moved the easy chair.
-Puck.

If a young man who wants to visit her seven nights a week before, is a mystery to the girl, she may find him out after marriage.—Philadelohia Times.

which takes the place of the roller in the ordinary machine, and upon which the leaf of the book or the papers are placed, is made the size of any record book in ordinary use, and for special work may be made any width to order.

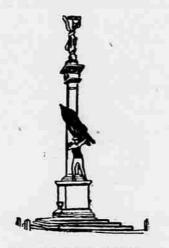
The type strikes downwards, making a heavy and clear impression. The sheets of paper cannot become uneven or wrinkled, for they are simply laid on the flat table, the frame holds them firmly at the sides so that they cannot move, and the machine passes over without touching them except to make the letters as the type keys are to make the letters as the type keys are struck. If it is desired to make any cor-rections, the carriage is lifted up, the work turned over like the leaves of a book, the corrections made, and the leaves turned back again. The work is accurate through-

back again. The work is accurate throughout.

The leaf of the letter press copying book can be placed in the machine, the carbon on the leaf, and the letter paper on top. There is a legible and plain copy of the letter, with no blurring or poor copies.

The machine is all worked by levers and is adjusted with perfect balance. The shift key is used as with the standard key boards. By a lever the ribbon lifts so that the writing may be seen without lifting the carriage. The touch is pleasant and easy and the line spacing simple. Corrections are accurate, as it is the machine which moves and not the work.





THE PHELAN FOUNTAIN.

stands a pioneer. He is a rejoicing young miner, bearing aloft the Stars and Stripes—a figure full of vigor and life, and entirely typical of the young men who carved out the early destinies of California.

The sculptor, Douglas Tilden, is a native son and a young man of note. He has accomplished some good work abroad, which is the more remarkable as he is deaf and dumb. He was educated at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in California, and was sent abroad to further prosecute his studies on the proceeds of a fund for bright pupils of the institution, Tilden freely departs from the traditions, and his fame is by no means local.

A Good Word.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican,
"Interurban" had to come. It is a "newspaper word" now, but it will be in the
books and magazines soon, and Mrs.
Grundy, who suiffs at the newspapers,
where most of the useful new words are
manufactured or first recorded, will have
to accept it. "Urban," suburban," "interurban," why not? The "trolley lines" have
forced it upon us. A steam railroad is
"interurban so much as a matter of course
that it was not necessary to coin the word.
But the electric road was originally urban,
then suburban, and when in occasional instances cities like Holyoke and Springfield
were connected "interurban" was the logical and inevitable sequence. Let it be inscribed speedily in the supplements of the
big dictionaries; there is no reason why it
should be kept on the waiting list, to be
approved or black balled by the lexicographical purists, for it stands on its own
merits. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican

An Early Art Fancier.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"I think Eddie has a decided taste for art."
"What do you base your opinion on?"
"He has the biggest collection of cigaratte nictures in the block."

ROCKS STUDDED WITH GOLD.

Rich Finds of the Precious Metal in Wyoming-Another Pros-

pect Found. Late advices from Grand Encampment City, Wyo., tell of two very rich strikes in the new mining camp in the southern portion of Carbon county, on the castern slope of Sierra Madre range. In sinking a prespect hole for George Emerson and associates, of Colorado Springs, Col., on a Operated by Electricity. claim recently located near the top of the Continental divide and ten miles west of the recent discoveries along Grand En-campment river, a two-foot lead of white quartz was encountered at a depth of ten

quartz was encountered at a depth of ten fect. The rocks appeared to be studded with free gold. Returns have just been received from two samples of the rock sent to Denver for assay. The first gave \$1.744 in gold per ton and the second \$522. The new discovery, although situated in the Grand Encampment mining district proper, is a locality that has been prospected but little. It proves the wide extent of the new camp and the opportunity for intelligent prospecting. The late find has cused a great rush to that region.

Another rich prospect has been found in Purgatory Gulch, a tributary of Grand Encampment river, near the spot where the

publish the following article, which shows the manner in which British officers settle

the manner in which British officers settle disputes:

Officers have their disagreements, of course, like other men, and they have to be settled. Dueling is forbidden by law, but actions respecting infractions of mess etiquette, or or ungentiemanity or unsoldierly conduct, may be submitted to the mess committee, the punitive powers in which are extremely far reaching. The life of an officer "sent to Coventry" by his fellows is unendurable, and his only chance is to exchange. chance is to exchange.

But all this is moral suasion only, and in the end disputes are frequently settled by a resort to first principles—the rule of fist; while redress is sometimes obtained fist: while redress is sometimes obtaine in ways as drastic as they are novel. in ways as drastic as they are novel.

A gentleman joined a crack cavalry regiment. He had no pedigree or family to recommend him—in fact, his father was a retired brewer, and by scions of nobility among his comrades he was rather coldly resolved.

among his comrades he was rather coldly received.

"Are you the son of Dash the brewer?" inquired one of these.

"I am."

"Then why don't your father bring you up to his trade?"

"Oh well: you're the son of Lord Blank, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Then why didn't he bring you up a gentleman?"

The upshot of this was a rough and tumble, wherein was demonstrated that in the army plebeian is the equal of the peer—if he can box as well.

Another gentleman from the ranks of Another gentleman from the ranks of

NEW LAND TORPEDO.

ITS INVENTOR CLAIMS IT WILL REV-OLUTIONIZE MODERN WARFARE.

A Long, Cigar-Shaped Projectile Mounted on Rolling Trucks-The Machinery That Propels It

Just as naval torpedoes will fight our battles on the high seas, torpedoes will now be weapons for defense on land as well. Mr. G. W. Glimby, of Brooklyn, is the man responsible for this new idea of modern warfare. This gentleman has produced an electric torpedo for use in battles on land that is just as deadly, if not more so, than the ones now used in our navy.

The clumsy cannon now constructed at a great cost to our government will be driven

new camp and the opportunity for intelligent prospecting. The late find has caused a great rush to that region.

Another rich prespect has been found in Purgatory Guich, a tributary of Grand Encampment river, near the spot where the piece of float assaying \$1.512 per ton was picked up a few weeks ago. A prospector in the employ of the Murphy & Ready camp of this place has just uncovered a twenty-five foot vein of ore lying beneath the surface.

FIGHT WITH THEIR FISTS.

How Officers in the British Army Settle Points of Etiquette.

guette.

great cost to our government will be driven from the field by this new electrical torpedo. In case of the landing of an enemy at a remote point on our coast, it would take days to convey enough cannon and soldiers to the scene to check them. All this will now be changed.

Should a foreign power conclude to send an invading force to our coast we could drive them back into the sea in a very few hours with these electrical torpedoes. A couple of these death-dealing machines could be loaded on a train in New York, or whereever they should happen to be stationed, and transported to the point of invasion in a few hours. One hundred soldiers sent with them would be a sufficiently large force to operate the torpedoes and drive a large army back in utter confusion.

Mr. Glimby seems to think his machine.

quette.

From Pearson's Weekly (London).

In view of the recent duel between the Duke of Orleans and the Count of Turin we tainly keep the enemy busy getting out of the way.

be true, the electrical torpedo would certainly keep the enemy busy getting out of the way.

In speaking of his invention, he said:

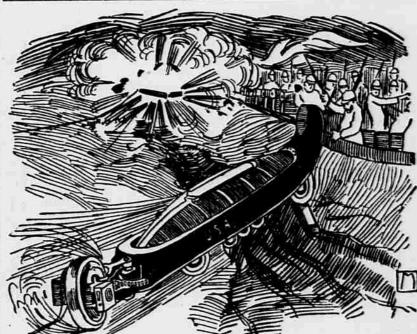
"Not enough attention is paid to the possibilities of electricity in the science of perfect warfare. They go on year after year inventing guns that will knock down the strongest forts, and forts that can't be damaged by the heaviest guns; rifles that will shoot five miles and builets that will shoot five miles and builets that will cut tunnels in a brick wall, and yet they don't think of arranging for some of the most important points of modern battle.

"You can have your long-distance guns and your fancy projectiles ad libitum, but you can't keep the troops from coming together. As long as men are men, and war is war, there will be hand-to-hand encounters, close charges and actions calling for the use of massed bodies of infantry and cavalry. Yet the wise men seem to make little provision for close work and a lively gang of good, old-fashioned bayonets could take a regiment of men, armed with the latest destroyers, at short range, and jab the everlasting buttons off their uniforms before they could get the mechanism of their fancy rifles working properly.

"There are lots of wrinkles that could be introduced into war. I approve of the various suggestions for the use of the bicycle. Bicycles could go almost anywhere that cavalry couldn't, while a hedge of bicycles piled in front of a position would be absolutely safe against cavalry charges, and would stop bullets from the hostile fantry. But my invention in many ways is the most simple and effective means of destroying entire armies and bringing a war to an abrupt close.

"My invention consists of, first, a central

to an abrupt close.
"My invention consists of, first, a central



THE NEW LAND TORPEDO IN ACTION.

facilities than anything else. The voyage was a success. Mr. Raddatz was accompanied by William H. Englebright. The boat remained below a little over three hours, and Mr. Englebright declares the atmosphere within the steel double cone was pure and wholesome all the time. A descent was made to a depth of eleven feet. So steady is the motion of the boat that the voyager can hardly distinguish that the boat is going up or down or even at all.

that the boat is going up or don.

At all.

With the hull of the boat submerged, merely the turret protuding, the vessel traveled at a fourteen mile an hour clip.

Mr. Radditz, the inventor of the submarine boat, declares that the sale of his vessel has been consummated. The purchasing syndicate consists mostly of Easterners, but there are at least two Milwaukee men in it.

trade came along one day to find all the crockery and breakable articles in his rooms smashed, the same being indicated by the wreckers as a delicate find this presence among them was objectionable presence among them was objectionable presence among them was objectionable with the process of the compliment; if he had been to the rooms of the three he suspected and returned the compliment; if he had wronged any he would apologized not refugle to the president of the mess for it, explaining what had happened that he had been to the rooms of the three he suspected and returned the compliment; if he had wronged any he would apologize and restore the articles had hit on the right ones, they could have attifaction in the riding school after dinable and the received satisfaction in full, a la Corbett, in drill time; but the third proved a tougher nut to crack, and the big hearted plebeian (who, by the by, is now a general) weakened by his exertions, was getting worsted; so another of the same social status, who was an expert boxer, took up the soon finished off the third man, and obliginity offered to take on any one who sympathized with the tric. By this means—appropriate to their profession—these two officers opened the door in that regiment to others than offshoots of the perrage, by whom it had previously been regarded as a preserve.

HIS BOAT RUNS UNDER WATER.

Richard Raddatz, of Oshkosh, Makes a Successful Trial Trip in His Submarine Ship.

The Raddatz submarine boat was given a satisfactory test at Oshkosh, Wis., the other day. The boat made the trip more for the purpose of testing its air supply facilities than anything else. The voyage was a success. Mr. Raddatz was accompanied by William H. Englebright. The boat remained below a little experses he had the provided the care so that the voyage rand wholes of the boat remained below as little experses he had the correct of the purpose of testing its air supply facilities than anything else. The voyage was a success. Mr. Raddatz was accompanied by William H. E

Eggs in Two Styles as Weapons.

From the Baltimore Sun. A guest yesterday morning at the Eutaw ouse ordered fried eggs for breakfast. C. H. Burgess, a colored waiter, took the or-ders to the kitchen, and because Edward rine boat, declares that the sale of his vessel has been consummated. The purchasing syndicate consists mostly of Easterners, but there are at least two Milwaukee men in it.

A Drendful Aspersion.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Edgar, dear, you mustn't sit so close to me on the stair. Don't you know what people will think?"

"Well, what?"

"They'll take us for a 'Dolly Dialogue,'"

ders to the kitchen, and because Edward Taylor, a colored cook, was slow in filling it he passed some uncomplimentary remarks about him. Taylor seized a sauce-pan containing about a dezen and a half scrambled eggs and hurled it at Burgess. Burgess dodged and threw a plate of soft boiled eggs at Taylor. They struck him and broke, the contents spilling over his white cook's suit. Taylor threw a plate back. Before the battle ended more than a dezen plates had been broken, the break-fast guests were excited, and a crowd had gathered.

THE LATEST ELECTRIC MOTOR VEHICLE IN PARIS.



L'Illustration presents this as a view of | and steering apparatus, designed to rur the latest development of electric motor anywhere on smooth roads. The trailer is vehicles in Paris. The motor car is practically an engine with broadtread wheels it wenty or more pussengers.